REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of the present application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1 and 3-6 are pending in the present application. No claim amendments are presented, thus no new matter is presented.

In the outstanding Official Action, Claims 1 and 3-6 were rejected under35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Goss et al. (U.S. Patent 4,667,290, hereinafter "Goss") in view of Levy et al. (U.S. Patent 5,812,851, hereinafter "Levy").

The outstanding Official Action rejected Claims 1, and 3-6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Goss in view of Levy. The Official Action cites Goss as disclosing Applicants' invention with the exception of a front end configured to receive a grammar file corresponding to the language of the specifications file. The Official Action cites Levy and asserts that this reference discloses that the "front end receives the parser" and that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to arrive at the Applicants' claims.[1] Applicants respectfully submit that Levy fails to teach or suggest the claimed feature for which it is asserted as a secondary reference under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claim 1 relates to a computer code generator that generates computer code based on a received specifications file and a received grammar file which corresponds to the language of the specification file. A front end of the generator then creates an intermediate file by performing a grammatical and syntactical analysis on the specifications file using the received grammar file. This intermediate file includes a syntactical tree describing the data in the specifications file, and all data extracted from the specifications file by the front end is associated with a node in the tree. Finally, a template defines programming rules associated

[1] Outstanding Official Action at p. 3.

with each node as a function of the computer code to be generated, and a back end generates output code by reading the intermediate file in the syntactical tree.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, a computer code generator, comprising:

> "...a front end configured to receive a specifications file and a grammar file corresponding to a language of the specifications file...."

The front end of the generator of Claim 1 is adaptable to translate specification files of various code languages by receiving and using a grammar file which corresponds to the language of the received specifications file. The claimed generator therefore eliminates the need to provide alternative front ends corresponding to each received code language.

The outstanding Official Action relies on Levy in addressing the above-noted claimed feature. Levy describes a compiler with a front end, a generic back end and a plurality of individual back ends that are dynamically loaded by the compiler during execution.[2] Levy describes that the compiler (109) includes a front end (201) that receives source code text files and creates an abstract syntax tree (AST), which is a graphic representation of the syntax and structure of the source code text file.[3] However, Levy fails to teach or suggest that the front end ***receives*** a grammar file corresponding to the language of the specifications file, as recited in independent Claim 1.

The outstanding Official Action relies on col. 1, lines 24-26 of Levy and states that Levy "discloses the front end receives the parser".[4] However, this cited portion of Levy simply states that "[t]he front end also typically includes a parser that takes the token sequence of the scanner and creates an abstract syntax tree of the file representing the grammatical structure of the tokens." Thus, the front end of Levy ***includes*** a parser, but fails to teach or suggest, at any point, that the front end ***receives*** a grammar file (parser)

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[2] Levy at abstract.
[3] Id. at col. 3, lines 3-7.
[4] Outstanding Official Action at p. 3.

corresponding to the language of the specifications file, as recited in Claim 1. Moreover, Levy fails to teach or suggest that that the compiler or parser provided in his system is capable of being modified based on a received file whatsoever.

As admitted in the outstanding Official Action, Goss fails to teach or suggest a front end configured to ***receive*** a specifications file and a grammar file corresponding to a language of the specifications file. Likewise, as discussed above, Levy fails to remedy this deficiency, and therefore none of the cited references, neither alone nor in combination teach or suggest Applicants' Claims 1 and 3-6 which include the above-distinguished limitations by virtue of independent recitation or dependency. Therefore, the outstanding Official Action fails to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to any of these claims.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1 and 3-6 under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1 and 3-6 is patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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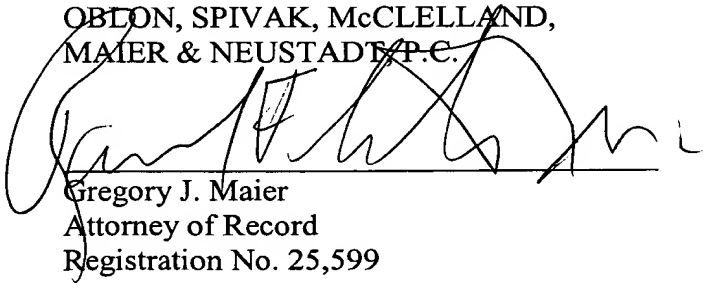

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